

**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

NUMBER 38 — 22 APRIL 1946

**WEEKLY  
INFORMATION BULLETIN**

## UNITED STATES ZONE, GERMANY

## Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



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**NO. 38 — 22 APRIL 1946**

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**OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
FOR GERMANY, US  
CONTROL OFFICE  
APO 742 U. S. ARMY**

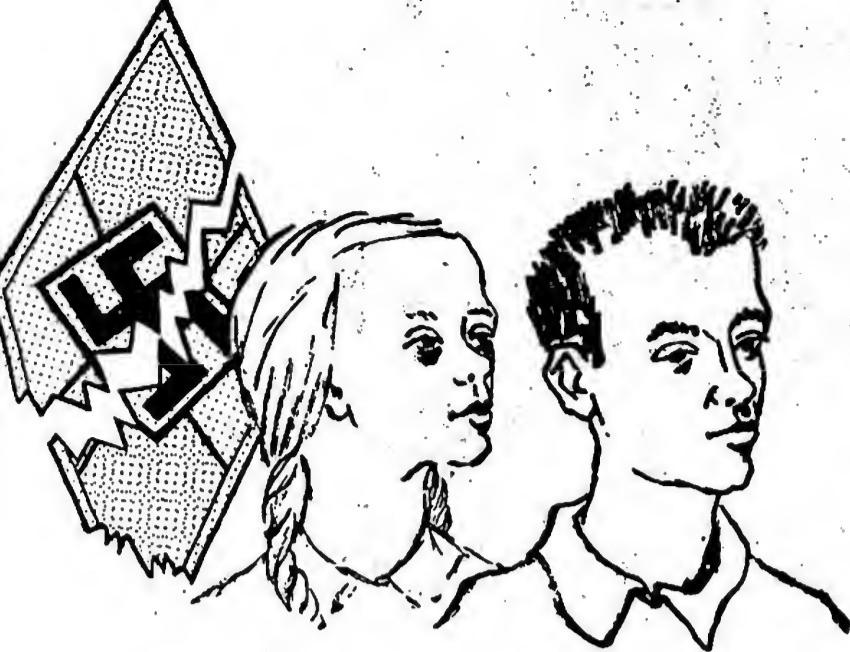


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# OFFICIAL LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

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- Release of Official US Army Pictures . . . AG 060 BPR-AGO  
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- Transfer of Supply Responsibilities to Continental Base Section . . . AG 400 GDS-AGO  
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# Another Chance for German Youth

Through Carefully Planned and Guided Leisure Time Activities Germany's Youngsters May Soon Find "The Road Back."

Will the adolescents of today become Germany's "lost generation" of a decade hence? Robbed of youth's traditional care-free existence by the stern demands of the Hitler Jugend, can the teen-agers learn to play again? Through play will they be able to achieve a more wholesome outlook on life?

A wide program of supervised youth activities with emphasis on sports is part of MG's solution to problems of juvenile delinquency and the appearance of such sporadic subversive elements as the Edelweiss Piraten. Three important steps have recently been taken to increase the scope of youth work in the American Zone.

## ARMY SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Most immediately effective will be the release of Army surplus sports equipment for the use of German youngsters, and the return to German hands of buildings and athletic fields freed by the redeployment of our forces. Of longer-range impact are the new MG regulations increasing permitted organization of youth activities from the Kreis to the Land level, and the establishment of Army-MG liaison to promote GI assistance in local youth work.

There has been an eager response on the part of German youth to virtually all types of leisure time programs. From the first, efforts to provide recreational activi-

ties of any kind attracted large crowds who came both to participate and to watch. Handicraft groups were chiefly limited by the small amount of materials and the difficulty of finding any buildings in which to carry on activities. Motion pictures have nearly always drawn capacity crowds. Athletic events, including games introduced by occupation troops, have been extremely popular.

## FACILITIES TO BE SHARED

The Army policy of assisting the youth program also places great stress upon making existing facilities — youth homes, gymnasiums, swimming pools and athletic fields, as well as recreational equipment — available to German youth groups. Surveys are to be made to determine what can be returned to German youth

During the ceremonies held in connection with the inauguration of the denazification law which became effective on 5 March 1946, Dr. Reinhold Maier, Minister President of Württemberg-Baden, said: "This German democracy of the future is a matter of our hearts. But our intellect tells us that this democracy can only be realized, if the future gives the German people the possibility to work." No doubt Dr. Maier's words received wide approval, since every alert youth, regardless of nationality, looks to the future. Enthusiasm and hope are characteristic of youth. To deny the possibility of a decent, peaceful future, in which the abilities of all may be employed constructively, is to smother the aspirations of youth and to reap the consequences in lawless and possibly dangerous political behavior.



*Will the rising generation learn the taste of the fruits of freedom?*

groups without interfering with the Army's occupation mission. Wherever possible, recreational facilities retained by the Army are to be shared with local youth groups. The German economy is not to be drawn upon further to supply the Army with recreational equipment. In such cities as Wiesbaden, playing fields have already been released by the Army and are now under the supervision of the Kreis youth committee which arranges their use in such a manner as to serve the greatest possible number of young people. In Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Munich, Berlin District and elsewhere efforts are now being made to obtain part-time use of additional facilities.

#### NON-MILITARY SPORTS

Inasmuch as sport activities play a major role in the lives of most young people, the adoption on 17 December 1945 of Allied Control Council Directive No. 23 on the subject of the "Limitation and Demilitarization of Sport in Germany" was viewed with wide interest. Inaccurate press reports that reached a large part of the American public at that time conveyed the impression that most popular sport activities were prohibited.

Actually, German sport organizations, were forbidden to engage in "aviation, parachuting, gliding, fencing, military or para-military drill or display, shooting with firearms." The implementing letter issued by the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) on "Control of Sport Activities" (AG 353.8 (IA) 15 March 1946) specifically lists most of the popular sport activities among those in which approved youth groups may engage.

Sports activities which the new program now permits include bicycling, golf, hiking, baseball and playground ball, rowing, canoeing, skiing, sledding, skating, ice hockey, field hockey, soccer, rugby, football, basketball, handball, volley ball, badminton, tennis, swimming, track and field events, wrestling and boxing.

In a number of centers non-sports youth activity has been outstanding. Karlsruhe reports 11,000 young people in classes in handicrafts, drawing, chess, orchestra, folk dancing, drama and English conversation. In the same Kreis there were 25,000 participants in youth sport activities. Track and field meets have just been held in Heidelberg and Karlsruhe. Kassel and Wiesbaden were among the first communities to sponsor classes and

discussions for youth leaders. A youth festival is scheduled to be held in Munich on 8 May. Good weather eliminates for the time being the problem presented by lack of fuel and shortage of glass.

Youth publications are beginning to make their appearance. In addition to local bulletins and youth columns in the regular press, papers are now being published in Karlsruhe where the weekly "Der Start" has a circulation of 30,000 copies and in Stuttgart where "Das junge Wort" is issued on a semi-monthly schedule. Papers are expected to appear soon in Wiesbaden and Munich.

The Youth Hostel Movement is seeking to renew its popular service to youthful hikers and wanderers. Revival of hostel work in a limited area began last fall, and hosteling will be possible in some localities this summer. The American Youth Hostel Association has expressed interest in assisting with the physical work of hostel reconstruction in Germany.

## RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Churches and such related religious organizations as the YMCA, YWCA, Christian Endeavor and the World Student Christian Federation are resuming their youth work after years during which all or most of their activities were forbidden. Traveling secretaries are busy assisting local organizations. Conferences of Evangelical youth pastors and student pastors were held recently in Marburg. Leadership training courses are being offered by the YMCA and YWCA. Subject to the availability of captured German army equipment, the YMCA is planning at least three summer training conferences for older boys so that they may serve as leaders of younger groups in their home communities.

In keeping both with policy and local interest, organizations of the Boy Scout and Girl Scout type are permitted. There has never been in Germany a unified scout movement with international affiliations,

nor could one as yet be permitted. However interest in scouting is widespread; and some assistance has been given by the occupation troops.

Military Government assumed no operating responsibility for organized youth activities. Instead, it instituted a voluntary system through which the Germans could express their interest and serve their community. Kreis youth committees were established as the basic instrument for furthering organized young people's activities and for preventing organizations found acceptable from being exploited for Nazi or militaristic purposes. Consider-



*Two future German citizens learn to play.*

ation of the needs of the community's youth and planning how best to use available Kreis organizations and resources form a large part of each committee's activity. Members are responsible adults and older youths representing education and religious organizations, student associations, welfare and health departments, economic organizations and other youth and youth-serving agencies.

The Kreis youth committee receives and reviews plans from proposed youth groups, and makes a preliminary scrutiny of its purposes and leadership in the light of MG instructions. Upon recommendation that an applicant organization is non-Nazi, non-military, and non-political, local MG completes the investigation and notifies the committee accordingly. The committee then formally advises the applicant whether it has received official approval to carry out its stated program; and also gives immediate notification to the new Land youth committee.

Leaders and sponsors of youth groups are required to meet the same denazification standards that are applied to teachers. Older people whose political records bar them from the classroom are thus denied opportunity to work with youth either inside or outside of the classroom. Former professional Wehrmacht officers who are ineligible for admission to teacher training institutions are also denied permission to lead youth groups.

Local youth committees are responsible to the Land youth committees for the fulfillment of MG requirements. It was necessary to designate a German official to assume responsibility for the Land committee wider areas up to and including Kreise and other sub-Land units. Since the Land

Minister of Education performed similar functions in pre-Hitler days, MG has restored this activity to him. His staff will include full-time employees to work with youth committees within each Land in the Zone.

## VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Emphasis is placed upon the voluntary character of local youth organizations. How numerous they are and how well they perform their functions are primarily German responsibilities. Particular attention has been given to the establishment of safeguards to insure religious freedom and full opportunity to regulate the internal affairs of each group in accordance with the wishes of the membership. To be sure, neither youth groups nor US personnel can overlook the framework in which all functions are performed; but, as long as forbidden leadership, activities and organizations are eliminated, the nature and extent of positive work is dependent upon German initiative and resourcefulness.

Recently revised MG Regulations (Section B, Part 7, Title 8 — Change 1) permit the organization of youth groups to a Land. Months of local organization have preceded the policy revision which permits the formation of larger groups.

The organizational framework thus provides: (1) A representative youth com-

*Can democracy be built on the playing fields of Germany?*



mittee in each locality that has responsibility for planning to meet youth needs, for encouraging organization, and for exercising some supervisory functions. (2) A Land youth committee which performs at the Land level functions paralleling that of the local youth committees and serves as the central representative body to co-ordinate the work of all youth committees within the Land.

Youth committees find sport activities so popular that sub-committees on sports are frequently formed to give special attention to this phase of their work. Sport organizations come into being and function in the same manner as all other types of youth groups.

### TROOPS OFFER AID

Each major command is appointing a mature officer who will devote all his time to liaison work with the Military Government offices so that maximum assistance may be provided by the Army. Locally, officers will acquaint Kreis and other official youth committees with the types of assistance Army personnel is prepared to offer. Troops qualified to work with youth groups will aid local youth organizations in the various ways that youth committees may request. The Army is not initiating new organizations but will help to strengthen approved youth groups that are expected to remain much longer than Army personnel.

Participation of American GIs may provide the best means of removing serious defects in existing youth organizations where democratic methods and procedures are not widely known or practiced. Orders from older people too frequently are accepted without question by the youngsters — a sharp contrast to the informal and more democratic groups known to many Americans. Neither are methods of group discussion widely used.

Physical facilities for anything resembling an adequate youth program are still largely lacking. Youth homes, social

rooms, gyms, swimming pools, athletic fields and goods, handcraft tools and materials, musical instruments, motion picture projectors are among the most urgent.

### TRAINED LEADERS NEEDED

Trained youth leaders must still be developed, since practically all those with recent experience are Nazi-tainted and thoroughly undesirable. Many more good publications addressed to young people need to be distributed. Supervised play and recreational activities under the auspices of voluntary agencies and educational leaders is another essential requirement.

All of these needs, and more, are widely recognized. However, MG does not interpret its function to include providing ready-made solutions to these problems. Instead, criteria have been established which incorporate references to each of the recognized needs. Comprehensive plans submitted by such agencies as Land youth committees will be evaluated with a view to determining the extent to which German efforts are meeting them.

Although there is widespread activity, the story of youth work in the US Zone in recent months is no more than a record of small beginnings in the face of big obstacles, many of which will remain for some time. Actual juvenile delinquency figures do not lead to the conclusion that the behavior of youth has become as much of a problem as might be expected under existing circumstances. Future trends quite possibly may be more influenced by major economic and social factors than by anything that a leisure time program may hope to achieve or to prevent.

Despite a background of Nazi ideas and attitudes, adolescent Germans generally have shown themselves to be teachable. Numerous competent observers conclude that the Hitler Youth movement did not make as indelible an impression on young people as might superficially appear.

# Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread . . .

**Declining inventories and anticipated poor harvest, sharpen German food problems. American shipments required to maintain even reduced ration.**

As Germans tighten their belts to meet the 275 calory ration cut OMGUS announces that it can continue to meet the new 1275 level only if food promised from the United States is forthcoming.

While there has been no marked slowdown or striking outward effects from the reduction of the ration to present levels thus far, any aggressive sustained work on the part of the city population on that level over a long period cannot be expected. With the coming of spring and the increase in the availability of fresh foods from gardens the low ration will be somewhat supplemented. Consideration is being given to the import of fish from surrounding countries in addition to the fish now being procured in the North Sea by the joint American-British operation there. This will help in terms of protein food but it will not add very much to the caloric levels.

## SUPPLIES ON HAND

The indigenous supplies on hand 1 April 1946 in the US Zone, plus imports actually on hand and known to be on the water, will support a daily ration for the normal consumer of approximately 915 calories from 1 April to 30 September 1946 when supplies from the next harvest should become available.

To maintain a ration scale of 1550 calories per day for the normal consumer 1 April to 30 September 1946 would have required the import of approximately 495,000 tons over and above the supplies previously mentioned. To carry the present ration of 1275 calories to September

30, 315,000 tons of flour or its equivalent will be required.

As a result of the failure to continue the shipments of supplies from the United States as previously agreed, it was necessary on 1 April 1946 to reduce the ration in the US Zone from 1550 calories per day to 1275 calories per day for the normal consumer, or a reduction of 275 calories. The reduced ration scale is 360 calories above the ration level that can be maintained for the period 1 April to 30 September from supplies on hand. It was adopted only after the War Department informed OMGUS that the Secretary of Agriculture had agreed to supply 150,000 tons of wheat for import to the US Zone in addition to the supplies on hand, at a rate of 50,000 tons a month for April, May, and June 1946.

The 1945 crop in the American Zone was approximately 25 percent below the five year average 1939-1944. Yields per hectare were relatively low because of the shortage of fertilizer and lack of adequate cultivation. The soils are poor and very heavy applications of fertilizer are necessary to obtain yields comparable to those in previous years. Shipments of fertilizer are required, as the US Zone does not produce sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

Immediately following VE Day the Land government of each state in the US Zone under MG direction reconstituted, after thorough denazification, organizations to supervise the production, collection, and distribution of each of the major foods — grain, potatoes, meats, dairy

and poultry products, sugar, and fruits and vegetables.

## LAENDERRAT ESTABLISHED

In order to strengthen and coordinate activities of the Land governments the Laenderrat was established in Stuttgart 1 November 1945. A Food and Agriculture Section was immediately established under the Laenderrat to take over the operational functions of the Food and Agriculture program for the Zone.

Within the last few days a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture has been set up in the Regional Government Coordinating Office, also in Stuttgart to further strengthen the production, collection, and distribution of food in the US Zone. In the absence of a Central Food and Agriculture Ministry for Germany as a whole, it is believed that through the creation of a Commissioner for Food and Agriculture all possible steps have been taken to assure maximum production, collection, and distribution of food from all sources, both indigenous and imported.

The influx of people from other zones and surrounding countries plus the natural increase since 1939 has raised the number of mouths to feed from 13.6 million to something around 18 million in the American Zone at the present time. This means about 44 persons per square mile of land in the US Zone.

Looking at the picture from a overall standpoint Germany never has been more than 85 percent self-sufficient and in 1943-44 had to import over 7 million tons of food. It has lost 24 percent of its agricultural area — an area capable of producing surplus food for some 4 million people.

It is hardly possible to make Germany a predominately agricultural country — the remaining 21 million hectares of land in farms would have to support 3 people per hectare. On an acreage basis there would be only three-fourths of an acre per person compared to over 7 acres per

person in the United States. About 80 percent of the people in the past years were engaged in occupations other than agriculture.

Interzonal movement of food and trade in Germany is necessary to make maximum use of the resources. In general this was a movement of industrial products to the East and of food products, especially grain, to the West. The US Zone is now and always has been a food deficit area requiring in 1943-44 imports of some 2 million tons of food. The stoppage of interzonal food shipments and foreign trade leaves no alternative to relief shipments until the German economy has been re-established on a workable basis.

The crop now growing has been planted largely without fertilizer and a minimum amount of farm supplies and equipment necessary to maximize production; and without a weather miracle the coming harvest will be lower and the food situation in the US Zone even more serious than in the year just passed. Statistics indicate the scope of the problem from a nutritional viewpoint and also from a humanitarian viewpoint. However, the need for food in Germany should not be considered merely from a humanitarian viewpoint, as food is essential not only to the economic recovery of Germany, but also to the recovery of Europe as a whole.

## THE PRODUCTION CYCLE

German inventory has been exhausted, and the essential commodities of life are no longer available. Economic recovery is almost at a standstill. German transport facilities are required to move relief supplies and exports across Europe. German workmen must be used to man available German transport facilities. German coal is vital to Europe. German potash, salt, lumber, spare parts and other products are needed throughout Europe.

Coal production in the Ruhr has decreased substantially since the recent food

(Continued on page 14)

# GERMANS BEGIN THEIR OWN DENAZIFICATION

With all administrative and mechanical details finally approved by OMGUS, the German Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism became operative 8 April. (See **Weekly Information Bulletin** No 32, 9 March 1946). The first of the tribunals to try Germans under the law opened in Munich less than 48 hours after MG officials gave final approval to the necessary regulations. Tribunals in the two other Laender in the Zone are expected to go into operation shortly.

Meanwhile, MG will continue to operate in every community of the US Zone until the German system is functioning effectively. Public Safety special branches of MG will assist in preparing cases under the German machinery and will retain authority to take any action necessary to carry out United States denazification policy or to order the German machinery to take such action.

## SIMPLIFIED REGISTRATION DATA

One of the major problems faced by the committee was the drafting of a "meldebogen" or registration form that must be filled out by all Germans over 18 years of age in the US Zone. This form, which will be issued through police stations, contains 14 questions, simplified but complete data from which it can be determined what class the person filling it out falls in under the denazification law. These classes are: 1, major offenders; 2, offender (activists, militarists and profiteers); 3, lesser offenders or proba-

tioners; 4, followers; and 5, persons exonerated.

An idea advanced by German members of the committee was adopted in tying the "meldebogen" registration in with the issuance of food ration cards. At the bottom of the form is a receipt which will be stamped by the police upon presentation of the completed "meldebogen." This stamped receipt must be presented before a civilian can get a food ration card for the 88th period which begins April 29, 1946. In addition, after May 15, 1946, no one can be employed without showing his employer the "meldebogen" receipt.

## PROSECUTION DOSSIERS

When completed, the "meldebogen" will be turned over to the public prosecutors appointed by the Ministers for Political Liberation in every German Kreis. The prosecutor will use them with other information he has available to decide if a person comes under the denazification law, and, if so, in what class. If the person is in the latter category he is charged under a certain class and tried before a public tribunal, which also is appointed by the Political Liberation Minister. To insure that all data is available when a tribunal hears a case, the prosecutor will check information in the possession of the Public Safety special branch, the burgermeister, police, labor offices and other agencies.

Persons charged under the law are given an opportunity to offer defense. They may appeal an adverse decision to an appellate tribunal. Final decision

as to classification will be stamped on the "Kennkarte" or general identification cards, which are to be issued later. Penalties provided under the law for classification arrived at will be adhered to.

Decisions of the original tribunal in favor of a person may be appealed on the request of certain groups, including political parties, trade unions, business associations and others named in the law.

"Meldebogen" forms, approved by OMGUS, have been rushed through printing and will be available throughout the US Zone; they have to be completed by

the end of the month and must be in the hands of the public prosecutor by 5 May.

Registration under the "meldebogen" regulation will cover only German nationals. Displaced persons will register later under the new "Kennkarte" procedure. For the time being, no move against displaced persons under the denazification law will be taken by German authorities.

OMGUS emphasized that the Ministers of Political Liberation will be given all information procured by Military Government as to persons who should be prosecuted.

## Phone Calls To Bremerhaven

If your dependents are arriving at Bremerhaven you will have an opportunity to speak to them over the Army telephone network, according to a USFET letter (AG 230 GAP-AGO, 5 April 1946). You can phone your wife at Bremerhaven or she can call you from 1800 to 0800 on weekdays, from 1300 Saturday to 0800 Monday, and on military holidays from 1800 of the day before through 0800 the day following. To reach the Dependents Staging Area call Bremerhaven 2-1441.

In addition to the telephone facilities which will be available, you may send personal telegrams to your families on a prepaid basis at any Reichspost telegraph office, addressed to them at the "Dependents Staging, Bremerhaven." Include your return address.

## Reemployment Rights Assured

Former civilian employees of the Federal government will no longer lose their reemployment rights under the GI bill by taking a position with MG upon discharge from the Armed Forces. A recent executive order issued by the President stated that discharged service personnel can be employed by the Theatre, and after working here for a period of at least ninety days can receive their orig-

inal civil service position or one of like seniority and pay upon return to the United States.

Permanent civil service employees now working in the United States are given the right to transfer to positions with MG if they are particularly qualified and receive the permission of the department or agency now employing them. Upon completion of their work in the Theater they will receive the same reemployment privileges as discharged service personnel who remained in the ETO as civilians.

## Nazi Scientists Help US Army

German scientists have been credited by the War Department with helping the United States Army develop rocket bombs more effective than those with which the Nazis blasted London.

War Secretary Patterson disclosed that 160 German scientists are now in the United States working on military projects involving captured German equipment such as buzz bombs, rockets, jet propelled planes, and aerodynamic research instruments. Another 120 are expected to be brought to the US under a program set up originally after the end of the European war, to aid the offensive against Japan, Patterson said.

## Zhukov Replaced

The appointment of General Sokolovsky as Soviet member of the Allied Control Council was announced at the Council's 26th regular meeting in Berlin on 10 April 1946. Sokolovsky replaces Marshal Zhukov who has become Deputy Minister of Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and Commander in Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces.

## New Cabinet Post Proposed

The Senate Military Affairs subcommittee in recommending unification of the Armed Forces called for a civilian Secretary of Common Defense who would be appointed by the President and be a cabinet member. Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air would serve within the Department of Common Defense but would not be cabinet members.

## 18 Month Duty Tour

In its indorsement of the extension of Selective Service until February 15, 1947 the House Military Affairs Committee called for limiting the tour of servicemen

to eighteen months and for halting of induction of fathers.

## UNRRA Export Program

The Census Bureau has announced that January 1946 exports from United States under UNRRA's program were valued at 126 million dollars, approximately 40 percent higher than the previous month's figure of 90 million dollars. Responsible for this 35 million dollar rise were increased shipments of such foodstuffs as meat products, condensed, dried and evaporated milk, and wheat. Exports from the United States under this program during January 1946 represented 16 percent of all non lend-lease exports, a higher proportion than in previous months.

## Spain Freezes Nazi Assets

In accord with the Bretton Woods agreement to which it adheres, the Spanish government has ordered freezing of thirty-three German-owned or controlled firms. The order affects many well-known concerns on the Allied blacklist and includes electrical combines, banks and insurance companies.

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## DAILY BREAD (*Cont. from p. 11*)

cut. Production cannot be increased until there is a requisite supporting economy. The pump can be primed only with food. Germany cannot produce coal. Without coal it cannot support minimum transportation and industry. Without coal Germany cannot produce fertilizer, and unless it produces fertilizer it is unable to improve its own food supply.

The inability of the German economy to recover increases the cost of occupation. It makes fewer supplies available in Germany to support the occupation forces, and lengthens the period in which essential imports must be financed by the United States. A long continuation of a

low food ration, with the economy at a standstill as a result, may lead to unrest which will necessitate a larger army of occupation than is now contemplated for a longer period of time.

The political effects of an inadequate food ration may be felt in Central Europe for years. American policy requires every effort to be made to democratize Germany and to create an atmosphere of political freedom. Political stability in Germany is closely related to political stability in Europe. Political stability cannot develop under conditions which create political apathy. Political apathy cannot be overcome in a population which must devote its full effort to a daily search for food.

## "How Could It Happen?"



Alarm and shame over attempted Nazi revivals are reflected in editorials in the licensed German press on the recent Intelligence round-up of members of a secret Nazi youth organization. The editors warn their readers that growth of such an organization as the one which was smashed would completely destroy any hope for the future of Germany as a member of the society of nations.

The *Fraenkische Tag* of Bamberg headed its editorial "How Could It Happen?" and said: "One should not imagine that a movement of fanatics — the NSDAP was that — would leave the stage without fanfare. Whoever believed that made the same error as the one who minimized the importance of the Nazi movement in the early 'thirties."

The *Marburger Presse* considered the formation of this organization a "sin against the people" and expressed fears that these irresponsible and criminal groups might push Germany into the abyss. The paper said: "If the discovered plans had had only a small degree of success, that would mean the end. Then no power on earth would be ready to hep such a perverted people to find itself a second time. If the plans had become reality Germany's population would have ceased to be a people which would have any right of existence in the world."

The *Isar Post* of Landshut likened the development to a general rightist-nationalistic movement similar to that of the early 'twenties. The *Isar-Post* said: "With great surprise we learn today that once again circles directed toward the

extreme political right (not only Nazis are involved) are trying to form organizations which are determined to use political murder as an instrument of political struggle. Recently a representative of the Bavarian Government explained in Regensburg that an organization consisting of 80 former officers had been arrested in Upper Bavaria. This 'Werewolf Organization' had established a black list containing more than 400 names. All these people, among them Minister President Dr. Hoegner, were to be assassinated some one day."

The *Hochland Bote* of Garmisch said: "By arresting the secret movement the danger however is not yet altogether avoided. Of course the material foundation of the organization has been destroyed and the carriers of its plans have been checkmated. One can only be thankful to the military authorities for their positive action. However, as long as the large mass of the population thinks, for example, of the Nuremberg Trial as 'boring,' as long as a courageous action against former mighty Nazis and benefactors of the NSDAP, including its back-stage operators, is regarded as risky, as long as partisan political and intra-party disagreements run water on the mills of former Nazis, the defeated will always try to get a foothold wherever possible."

Two remedial suggestions are made, first, for more interest in youth and education, and second, that there should be a common duty for people to watch and to report.

Fraenkische Tag said: "One should note that the underground movement comes from youth. Youth want to be active, they want to have ideals . . . Where is a broad-minded and serious interest in youth?" This paper also quotes a supervising officer of the American Army saying that this has to be applied particularly to youth: ". . Every German should pledge his entire sense of justice in order to suppress the Nazis. This can be done by the Germans without selling their own people. The right way is to educate the neighbors and to inform them that many people have to suffer for a few."

The Marburger Presse emphasized the idea of being on the alert against dangerous movements. The paper said: "Aside from the watchfulness of the Occupational Forces, the German population has the strong obligation to be on its guard. Everybody who can assist the Occupational Forces in their fight against under-ground movements, owes it to his people to do so without reserve. Whoever serves his people and his country in this way is never a denouncer, for he helps to maintain the existence of his country and to regain the respect of the whole world."

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## Roosevelt . . . "The Man Who Liberated Humanity"

Memorial services for Franklin D. Roosevelt, completely planned and carried out by Germans, were held in Stuttgart on 12 April at the Laenderrat, German "Council of States" for the US Zone.

"If Nazi tyranny had gained victory the peoples of the world would never have come to rest," said Professor Dr. Suess, of the University of Erlangen. "Life would have lost its purpose. This is the reason why we honor President Roosevelt as the man who liberated humanity."

Earlier the speaker admitted that many Germans will raise the question whether it is the task of a German to hold a memorial service for a man who was the opponent of Germany in World War II.

"These Germans have neither understood the historical importance of the last two decades, nor will they be capable of contributing to the future development of Germany, Europe and the world." He explained, "He who cannot pass an impartial judgement on President Roosevelt as one of the greatest men of world history proves to have made no effort at all to free himself from National Socialist philosophy."

"How tragic and inscrutable is the fate of the world. The dawn of the Roosevelt era, during which the United States of America were slowly turning away from isolationist policy, coincided with the beginning of Hitler totalitarianism in Germany. For 12 years these two men appeared on the world stage side by side like light and shadow, and, at almost the same time, died in 1945. While one was called away like Moses from Mount Nebo, with the Bright Land of Hope in his dying eyes, adored by his people and all the world, the other disappeared from life with curses hurled after him by all the world, including Germany, as the miserable originator of utter distress to millions of people."

"How different the world would be today if the German people had gone Roosevelt's instead of Hitler's route or had chosen democracy, liberty and world security instead of dictatorship and breach of law."

Attending the rites were German civilian workers of the Laenderrat, Army personnel, and the Staff of the Regional Government Coordinating Office, Liaison between the German "Council" and Military Government.



# Occupation is Part of War Says General Eisenhower

"As I see it, the jobs we have abroad today are a part of this war and the Selective Service Act was provided so that we could be assured of the men necessary to win this war," Army Chief of Staff Eisenhower commented in a recent statement before the Senate's Military Affairs Committee considering extension of the Selective Service Law.

**Columns**

"The War Department is requesting extension of the law for one year from May 15, 1946, so that our nation can assure itself and the rest of the world that we shall not falter in our obligation and that we shall not gamble with our commitments," he said.

Eisenhower added in part, "Now, the commitments that we have made abroad were made in serious conference with other nations. They involve our allies in Europe, and our allies of the Japanese war. We undertook very seriously and soberly to complete these jobs. It seems to me that we must just as seriously and soberly assure those people that we have the power and strength to carry out our commitments . . .

"This same thing applies to UN, which is the great hope of all the world for peaceful future. There is obviously strength needed to support our position in the UN. The small nations of world must look to large ones to supply this strength. Therefore, I do not see how we can afford to gamble with our commit-

ment to provide our proportionate share of the strength essential to support this organization."

### FOOD, DOLLARS AND MG

Parker La Moore, Scripps-Howard staff writer, reporting from Berlin, claims that the United States has set up a capable administration to discharge its responsibilities in occupied Germany but Washington has left it out on a limb by failing to keep the supply line operating."

"In view of the food crisis and the threatened suffering here due to lack of foresight and coordination, a long-range look at the problems is in order. It is apparent that we must make up our minds: Either we must do a job here which will reflect credit on our system of life or we must pull up stakes and go home, confessing failure. The time to make that decision is now," La Moore declares.

"If we stay here it is going to cost us a lot of money over a period of years, for it will be years before Germany is self-sufficient. Meanwhile the people must be fed or condemned to slow starvation. If they are to be fed, it will cost American taxpayers between 175 million and 250 million dollars annually according to officials of the military government. Only stopgap measures can be taken now. Long range planning cannot begin until the reparation problem is settled."

### JACKSON CHARGES ANTI-SEMITISM

Justice Robert Jackson, chief United States prosecutor at the War Crimes Trial in Nuremberg, recently charged that

the defense was attempting to disseminate anti-Semitic propaganda through the trial and had committed a flagrant case of contempt of court. He proposed shutting off printing facilities to the defense.

## OCCUPATION POLICY

A lack of a set policy on the part of those who share the responsibility for the governing of the United States Occupation Zone in Germany is impeding MG operations here according to C. L. Sulzberger of *The New York Times*. Sulzberger states that "the military government is still a very imperfect apparatus, but the chances of improvement — already good — will be bettered when a set course is fixed by the White House, the State and War Departments and, to far lesser degree, by the Treasury and Navy Departments."

"The overall theory adopted by the United States government concerning its plans for the German people seems strictly sound, since even most of the sharper critics of the military government support it . . . . It must be remembered that the military government is trying to plug leaks wherever discovered and one of its greatest needs still is qualified men to serve as plugs. The shortage of manpower is not a quantitative but a qualitative program, Sulzberger observed.

## PLUG FOR ALLIED UNITY

H. R. Baukhage of ABC expresses satisfaction in hearing that one of our officers sent out an order to his men to cease anti-Russian talk with their fraulein companions.

"There was a burst of anti-Russian propaganda in Germany after the Churchill speech. One piece of propaganda that Goebbels planted deep in every German mind was that the Allies must be and could be split, divided and conquered," Baukhage observes. "Well the Germans were the ones who were conquered; but that



hope still springs eternal in the German breast, 'We must go after Russia.' More than one German expressed the idea to me. . . . Lt. Col. Ebey.. said, 'Don't let your fraulein's opinion influence you.' Well I agree with the Colonel, for I've seen the frauleins at work, and I've seen more than one credulous, sentimental sap in the American uniform swallowing all that rubber-stamp stuff like a gullible boy, and that goes for some of the officers, too."

## WORLD WAR III?

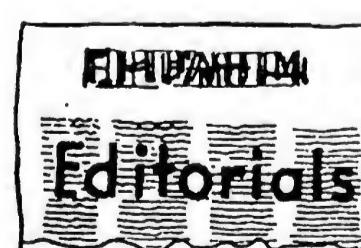
"The GIs were told that if they want to fight another war, letting the Germans think we hate Russia is a very good way to start it," comments Carl Bates of the MBS.

## WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

Under Secretary of State William Clayton called upon the United States to conserve food as a means of underwriting the future not alone of our neighbors but of our own country as well. Clayton emphasized that "today, we have to contend with an elemental force that may undermine all our past efforts and nullify our plans. . . starvation itself. To alleviate the hunger that now covers whole areas of the world is not, therefore, simply to give strength to millions of men, women and children. It is also to strengthen the human bases on which a free international society can be built."

## LONG OCCUPATION

Approval of Henry Morgenthau's contention that Allied policy agreement in Germany is basic to settlement of other European problems is voiced by a St. Louis



*Post Dispatch* editorial. The Post Dispatch believes that basic to an Allied agreement in Germany is an "American state of mind which does not exist."

"We, the people of the United States, have got to be ready to stay in Ger-

many as long as the job of re-education and reorientation requires. We have got to steel ourselves to an occupation of 10 years and if need be longer. We have got to be demanding the domestic measures which will make a long-occupation policy possible: extension of the Selective Service Act and adoption of universal military training. The alternative to that state of mind is disorder in Europe and war again in our time. And the alternative to that state of mind prevails in the United States.

"We the people of a nation conceived in hardship, won by men whose feet left prints of blood on snow, maintained at the cost of two terrible world wars — we aren't ready to steel ourselves to anything.

"We want life to be easy again. We want to act like the decadent democracy Adolf Hitler said we were. We want to bring the boys home, and stop the draft, and forget about war, and read up on raising chickens. Or at least too many of us do . . .

"As long as we are unsettled in our purpose, our policy will be unsettled.

". . . . . statesmen will meet in Paris to draft a peace treaty, but it will be no better, no worse, no more meaningful than our attitude here at home, enables it to be."

#### TRUMAN'S ARMY DAY ADDRESS

Commenting on President Truman's Army Day address, the **Washington Post** pointed out that there were two salients in his theme: First that the United States must remain strong to make our victory in the recent struggle a reality, and second, that we must use that strength for the attainment of peace through the United Nations. "To buttress our position as a stabilizing influence in the world Mr. Truman mentioned three steps that should be taken: Unification of our Armed Forces into a single department; temporary extension of the Selective Ser-

vice Act; and acceptance of military training . . . . no one of these steps can be dispensed with if the United States is to play the role on which it has embarked. Having crushed the enemy, we cannot, as Mr. Truman pointed out, turn our backs and go home. The most difficult part of our task lies ahead . . ."

The **New York Times** saw in President Truman's plea for a strong Army and Navy the means for maintaining the peace. "It is not to make war that we desire a strong Army and Navy, and want to have behind them a strong reserve of trained men. This country has no aggressive designs on any other country in the world. They are needed to help keep the peace.

"The best way to do that is for the peace-loving nations to remain strong. As the President said: 'We must remain strong in order to retain our leadership, and . . . exercise that leadership on behalf of a world of peace and harmony among all nations and all peoples.. not only our moral duty.. firm obligation undertaken as a member of the United Nations.'"

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE EXTENSION

Urging extension of the Selective Service Act, the **Des Moines Tribune** reminds its readers that the military victory can easily be dissipated if the United States fails to recognize that it merely created the opportunity for "peaceful revolution."

The editorial points out that during this period, a certain amount of policing is imperative. And providing the "policemen" is part of the job. It then poses the question, "How do we get them?

"The figures illustrate clearly enough that the present volunteer rate will not maintain our armed forces at the level that thoughtful military men consider a necessary minimum. Permanent, universal military training runs so completely counter to American traditions that its enactment is probably out of the question."

# Station List

## Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
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### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY, US

Office of  
Mil Gov for  
Germany US Berlin

Lt Gen Lucius D Clay

### LAND WURTTEMBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Gov  
for Württemberg-  
Baden Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards

#### 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) (APO 154)

Hq 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart  
Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Stuttgart  
1st Mobile Maint Plat Zuffenhausen  
Hq 1st MG Med Gp Stuttgart

Col M O Edwards  
1st Lt J P Clifford  
Capt E G Thompson  
Lt Col Beckjord

### Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart
F-10	Stuttgart
F-11	Ulm
G-20	Aalen
G-21	Böblingen
G-22	Crailsheim
G-23	Esslingen
G-24	Gmünd
G-25	Göppingen
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall
G-27	Heidenheim
G-28	Heilbronn
G-29	Ludwigsburg
G-30	Waiblingen
H-50	Backnang
H-52	Künzelsau
H-53	Leonberg
H-54	Bad Mergentheim
H-55	Nürtingen
H-56	Ohringen
H-58	Vaihingen

Württemberg
SK Stuttgart
SK-LK Ulm
LK Aalen
LK Böblingen
LK Crailsheim
LK Esslingen
LK Gmünd
LK Göppingen
LK Hall
LK Heidenheim
LK Heilbronn
LK Ludwigsburg
LK Waiblingen
LK Backnang
LK Künzelsau
LK Leonberg
LK Mergentheim
LK Nürtingen
LK Ohringen
LK Vaihingen

Col M O Edwards
Lt Col L Jackson
Capt R N Tharp
Capt R H Nation
Capt R H Agate
Capt W R Danheiser
Capt F A McDonald
1st Lt J E Switzer
Maj J A Holbrook
1st Lt H Putman
Maj B V Bloom
Maj M S Pullen
1st Lt J Strauss
Capt J B Cress
Capt B Panettiere
Capt W L Strauss
Capt W J Vallaza
Capt R Forrest
Maj S A Warren
1st Lt M Korson
1st Lt R E Alley

### Landesbezirk North Baden

F-16	Mannheim
G-43	Heidelberg
G-46	Pforzheim
G-47	Karlsruhe
H-87	Bruchsal
H-89	Buchen
H-90	Mosbach
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim
H-92	Sinsheim

SK-LK Mannheim
SK-LK Heidelberg
SK-LK Pforzheim
SK-LK Karlsruhe
LK Bruchsal
LK Buchen
LK Mosbach
LK Tauberbischofsheim
LK Sinsheim

Maj M L Hoover
Lt Col W T Burt
1st Lt N Semaschko
Maj W T Neel
1st Lt L L Goldman
Maj J A McGinness
1st Lt I Maghran
1st Lt J Zecca
Capt H D Peterson

## UNIT

## LOCATION

OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENTDIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER

## LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Gov  
for Land Greater Hesse  
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

**2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep)**  
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden  
Hq Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden  
Sv Co 2d Mil Gov Bn (Sep) Oberursel  
2d MG Med Gp  
H-87 US Ln Det Essen (Ruhr)  
H-88 US Ln Det Bad Ems (Saar)  
307 Hq (Westphalia Reg) Munster

Liaison  
Liaison

Col J R Newman  
Lt J F McKiernan  
Capt B A Sturdevan  
Maj B H Kean  
Capt G E Skaggs  
Maj W Condy  
Lt Col L J Dockal

## Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden  
E-6 Frankfurt  
F-15 Wiesbaden  
G-41 Wetzlar  
H-77 Dillenburg  
H-78 Gelnhausen  
  
H-79 Hanau  
H-80 Weilburg  
  
H-81 Hofheim  
H-83 Rüdesheim  
H-86 Bad Homburg

RB Wiesbaden  
SK Frankfurt  
SK Wiesbaden  
LK Wetzlar  
LK Dillenburg  
LK Gelnhausen &  
\*LK Schlueter  
SK-LK Hanau  
\*LK Limburg &  
LK Oberlahn  
LK Maintaunus  
LK Rheingau  
\*LK Usingen &  
LK Obertaunus

Col J R Newman  
Col R K Phelps  
Maj M E Chotas  
Maj M Baymor  
Capt G A Abood  
  
Capt W F Johnson  
Lt Col T Turner  
  
Capt H L Edberg  
Maj J C Nelson  
Capt T Allegretti  
  
Capt L R Jones

## Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel  
F-14 Kassel  
  
G-38 Fritzlar  
  
G-39 Marburg  
G-40 Fulda  
G-48 Korbach  
H-65 Eschwege  
  
H-67 Hersfeld  
  
H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel & \*LK Melsungen  
SK-LK Kassel &  
\*LK Melsungen  
LK Fritzlar-Homburg &  
\*LK Ziegenhain  
SK-LK Marburg  
SK-LK Fulda & \*LK Hünfeld  
LK Waldeck & \*LK Frankenberg  
LK Eschwege &  
\*LK Witzenhausen  
LK Hersfeld &  
\*LK Rotenburg  
LK Hofgeismar &  
\*LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry  
Maj G C Sola  
  
Capt G DeNubla  
Maj R A Gish  
Lt Col C F Russe  
Maj R S Williams  
  
Maj R F Musgrove  
Capt G S Iredell  
Capt S B Borda

## Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt  
F-12 Darmstadt  
  
F-13 Offenbach  
G-31 Heppenheim  
G-32 Büdingen  
G-33 Dieburg  
G-34 Friedberg  
  
G-35 Giessen  
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen  
SK-LK Darmstadt &  
\*LK Gross-Gerau  
SK-LK Offenbach  
LK Bergstrasse & \*LK Erbach  
LK Büdingen  
LK Dieburg  
LK Friedberg &  
\*ICB Bad Nauheim  
SK-LK Giessen  
LK Lauterbach & \*LK Alsfeld

Lt Col W R Swarm  
Capt M P Laird  
Capt C H Carter  
Maj L W Brown  
Capt T A Norris  
Capt J S Chapin  
  
Maj R J Willard  
Capt C H Lennerville  
Capt H Nickelsberg

\*Liaison and security

## LAND BAVARIA

Office of  
Mil Gov for  
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Gov Regt  
(APO 170)

Hq 3d Mil Gov Regt Munich  
Hq Co Munich  
Sv Co Munich  
3d MG Med Det Munich

Col C C Morgan  
Capt J W Preston  
Capt S VLesneski  
Lt Col E R Jenney

## Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A	Würzburg
E-202	Würzburg
F-210	Würzburg
G-220	Aschaffenburg
G-221	Schweinfurt
H-250	Bad Kissingen
H-251	Kitzingen
I-330	Alzenau
I-331	Brücknau
I-332	Ebern
I-333	Gemünden
I-334	Gerolzhofen
I-335	Hammelburg
I-336	Hassfurt
I-337	Hosheim
I-338	Karlstadt
I-339	Königshofen
I-340	Lohr
I-341	Marktheidenfeld
I-342	Mellrichstadt
I-343	Miltenberg
I-344	Neustadt Saale
I-345	Obernburg
I-346	Ochsenfurt

RB	Mainfranken
SK-LK	Würzburg
SK-LK	Aschaffenburg
SK-LK	Schweinfurt
LK	Kissingen
LK	Kitzingen
LK	Alzenau
LK	Brücknau
LK	Ebern
LK	Gemünden
LK	Gerolzhofen
LK	Hammelburg
LK	Hassfurt
LK	Hosheim
LK	Karlstadt
LK	Königshofen
LK	Lohr
LK	Marktheidenfeld
LK	Mellrichstadt
LK	Miltenberg
LK	Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK	Obernburg
LK	Ochsenfurt

Maj	J M Phillips
Maj	J M Phillips
Capt	Griffin
Maj	C M Emerick
Maj	G M Marsh
Capt	M A Potter
Capt	L A Mercadante
Capt	A T Neumann
Maj	H P Clark
Capt	R W Jones
1st Lt	J J Cotter
Capt	J M Simon
Capt	K L Ellis
Capt	J R Ellis
Capt	M E Riley
Capt	W E Brayden
Capt	L F Girolani
Capt	E E Kelly
Maj	M B Voorhees
Lt	L K Owens
Capt	D J Huffman
Capt	E F Warnke
Capt	J Domic
Capt	J R Cain

## Regierungsbezirk Ober &amp; Mittelfranken

Co B	Ansbach
E-203	Ansbach
F-211	Nürnberg
G-222	Bamberg
G-223	Bayreuth
G-224	Erlangen
G-225	Coburg
G-226	Kronach
G-227	Hof
G-228	Ansbach
G-229	Fürth
G-247	Lichtenfels
H-252	Ebermannstadt
H-253	Hochstadt
H-254	Kulmbach
H-255	Pegnitz
H-256	Munchberg
H-258	Rehau
H-259	Wunseidel
H-260	Forcheim
H-261	Dinkelsbühl
H-262	Eichstadt

RB	Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK	Nürnberg
SK-LK	Bamberg
SK-LK	Bayreuth
LK	Erlangen
SK-LK	Coburg
LK	Kronach
SK-LK	Hof
SK-LK	Ansbach
SK-LK	Fürth
LK	Lichtenfels
LK	Ebermannstadt
LK	Hochstadt a. d. Aisch
LK	Kulmbach
LK	Pegnitz
LK	Munchberg
LK	Rehau
LK	Wunseidel
LK	Forcheim
LK	Dinkelsbühl
LK	Eichstadt

Col	E M Haight
Col	E M Haight
Lt Col	C Klise
Lt Col	J R Case
Capt	B F Stroup
Lt Col	F Robie
Maj	S Klein
Capt	J F Begley
Capt	L J Cochran
Lt Col	W R Whitaker
Maj	J D Coler
Maj	F W Crimp
Maj	R Y Boyer
Maj	F K Linchey
Lt Col	P B Lamson
Capt	F J Stamatis
Maj	A C Abbott
Capt	W W Evans
Maj	T Cleary
Maj	R J Nielson
Capt	J Wiatt
Capt	R Cole

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
H-263	Feuchtwangen	LK Feuchtwangen	1st Lt D J Smith
H-264	Gunzenhausen	LK Gunzenhausen	Maj P W Zurn
H-265	Hersbruck	LK Hersbruck	Capt F Hill
H-266	Hilpoltstein	LK Hilpoltstein	Maj H T Lund
H-267	Weissenburg	LK Weissenburg	Capt J J Carr
H-268	Rothenburg	LK Rothenburg	Maj R C Anderson
H-269	Schwabach	LK Schwabach	Maj R E Stringer
H-270	Scheinfeld	LK Scheinfeld	Maj H C Kauffmann
H-271	Windsheim	LK Windsheim	Capt L C Wheeler
H-272	Lauf	LK Lauf	Maj E N Humphrey
H-273	Neustadt a. d. Aisch	LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch	Capt G B Jones
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	Capt W T Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	Capt H F Casademont

### Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
E-204	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK Weiden &	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj H L Snapp
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	1st Lt P T Little
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt D E Waugh
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Maj E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	1st Lt P N Piccola
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Capt L R Mariels
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt R G Miller
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt R O Woodward
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt H Cohen
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj T R B Coykendall
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	1st Lt R McWhorter
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt G L Milner
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Maj F T Brewster
H-307	Zweisei	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt G W Cunningham
H-309	Vilsiburg	LK Vilsiburg	Capt J W Fleshman
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt M J Jarvis
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	Capt R P Gates
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacher
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt C H Smallwood
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	1st Lt T B Wofford
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Trayham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt D K Nickerson
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henry
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	1st Lt M W Doane
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rodenburg	Capt A J Dann
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt M O Smith
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A J Gallant
I-379	Kötzing	LK Kötzing	Lt J C Mitchell
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J C Stanley
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Lt P A Neshitt
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt C G Dansby
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt R E Pike
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	1st Lt A L Stone

### Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co E	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col J W Hensel
E-205	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col J W Hensel
F-213	Munich	LK Freising	Lt Col E Keller
G-231	Freising		Maj E Bouey

**OFFICE OF  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

**DIRECTOR OR  
COMMANDING OFFICER**

<b>UNIT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>		<b>DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER</b>
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Capt W P Lovett
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C H Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Capt Wardle
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel.
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Maj F L Tracy
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj M H Nitz
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C A Brown
H-281	Laufan	LK Laufan	Capt N W Borring
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	Capt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt Diekerson
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Mott
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Capt B B Simmons
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt M J Groves
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Maj Mawrence
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt Smith
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	1st Lt Thompson
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	Capt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Maj A G Snow
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	1st Lt Schwartz

**Regierungsbezirk Schwaben**

Co G	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
E-206	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	LK Dillingen	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Neu Ulm	Maj S H Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Sonthofen	Capt J L Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	SK-LK Kempten	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	LK Donauwörth	Lt Col R S Wagner
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Günzberg	Capt F W Guzak
H-293	Günzberg	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Memmingen	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Mindelheim	1st Lt M W Tootser
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Nördlingen	Capt E D Schanck
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Füssen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Krumbach	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Illertissen	Capt C E Whitney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Kaufbeuren	Capt F E Kettuner
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Wertingen	Capt D G Stevens
I-372	Wertingen	LK Friedberg	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt D H Moran
I-374	Schwabmünchen		1st Lt J W. Kenne

**U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT**

**Office of  
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(US Sector  
Berlin)** Berlin

**U. S. Sector, Berlin District  
(APO 755)**

**Col F L Howley**

**Office of Mil Gov  
(Bremen Port Command) Bremen**

**BREMEN PORT COMAND  
(APO 751)**

**Lt Col C H Scott**

**Office of Mil Gov  
for Bremen Bremen**

**Bremen Port Command**

**Lt Col J M Shamel**

**Office of Mil Gov  
for Wesermünde Wesermünde**

**SK Bremen**

**Lt Col L S Diggs**